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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-There were scenes of festivity at Southampton on the arrival of the American Line steamer New-York. - The steamer Haytien Republic was seized by the Admiralty officials at Vancouver. === It is reported that thousands of people are dying in Astrachan from a strange demic. == The trial of the De Walden diforce suit was continued in London.

Congress.-Both branches in session, -- Senate: The McGarrahan claim was passed; votes of thanks were tendered to Vice-President Morton and Mr. Manderson, the President pro tem. House: Ex-Speaker Reed, representing the mi- tariff will be favored. With great amphasis nority party, made an address in presenting reso- the President states his belief that necessities lutions eulogistic of Speaker Crisp, and Mr. Crisp of revenue alone justify taxation, and reminds made a speech in reply.

Domestic.-The inauguration of President Cleveland took place at the National Capital in a flerce storm of snow and wind. === Much damage to property and some loss of life was caused by tornadoes in the South. - Lee Mantle, a Republican, was appointed United States Senator from Montana by Governor Rickards, --- Judge Howell E. Jackson took the oath of office as a member of the United States Supreme Court.

City and Suburban.-La Gascogne, bound for Havre, and the Obeam, from Potterdam for New-York, ran aground in the Lower Bay; both were floated without damage. — The poultry and complete reconstruction on new principles, a pigeon show closed. — The annual exhibition blow at one industry after another or exposure can at Sherry's, === Stocks dull and extremely irregular, declining until near the end when early future depends on the policy of his party have was confident. Money on call was nominal at 6 per cent.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Colder and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 33 5-8.

Good morning, President Cleveland!

last twenty-four hours it is fortunate that the strike of the cart-drivers of the Street-Cleaning Department has been brought to a close. The men had stopped work in consequence of their failure to obtain on Wednesday last the he intends to push these ideas remains to be two weeks' wages due them on that date, the being caused by the neglect on the part of the Commissioner to have the payrolls made Democratic Congress does not think itself out in proper time. The latter were completed yesterday morning, however, and the work of paying off the men began at noon. That who want "rewards for partisan activity" will settled the strike, and the men returned to hardly abandon Washington in despair because their duties shortly afterward.

With the object of taking observations of the eclipse of the sun, in the three brief minutes has marked, he will deserve honor as a brave during which it will be visible on April 16 next. Professor Schaeberle, of the Lick University, is now on his way to the top of the Andes in South America. The trip involves a sea voyage of 12,000 miles, a tedious journey inland, the climbing of barren and precipitous mountains 10,000 feet high, and the conveyance of a heavy and awkward load of delicate astronomical instruments to the lefty point on the Andes where the observation is to be made. Elsewhere in our issue of to-day will be found an interesting description of the many difficulties which the Professor will be called upon to surmount before he can hope to accomplish his arduous mission.

The apprehensions which have prevailed during the last few days concerning the safety of President Cleveland's first term, and while the the White Star Line freight steamer Naronic House has frequently been under Democratic increased considerably yesterday when it was learnt that several of the marine insurance companies had refused offers of even as much as 25 per cent to reinsure the vessel. The latter sailed from Liverpool on February 11, and nothing has been heard of her since. Although hopes are still entertained at the office of the White Star Company in this city, yet be a Government left for the Democratic party they are far from being shared by the public. to administer gratitude is due to the Repub they decline to assume any further risks on an overdue ship it may be taken for granted gigantic rebellion of modern times and trithat the chances of her ever reaching port are exceedingly slight.

No institution in New-York is more worthy of public encouragement than the Exchange of Southern slave-barons had brought the Woman's Work, No. 329 Fifth-ave. It country to the verge of ruin. has done efficient service in the past in providing self-supporting women with the means for disposing of the products of their hands an exhibition and sale for the Exchange which was begun at Sherry's, but the friends of the Hag honored in every quarter of the globe as

then the opening addresses which were to be made last night will be delivered by Bishop Potter, President Low, of Columbia College, and Joseph H. Choate.

One of the last acts of the outgoing Congress was to agree to the World's Fair Appropriation bill, which a number of Democratic and Populist Congressmen made so unpatriotic an effort to defeat on Friday last. As pointed out by Congressman Reed at the time, the rejection of the appropriation would have been tantamount to denationalizing the World's Fair. since the money is needed to provide for the outlays of the Commission representing the United States. The Columbian Exhibition is no mere Chicago venture, but a great National of the modern world. undertaking, in the success of which all truespirited Americans are alike interested. We cannot afford to have the Fair, to which we have invited the whole world, prove disappointing at any point. Cordial and united cooperation in the matter from the Atlantic to the Pacific is the duty of every patriotic citizen of the United States.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S INAUGURAL If President Cleveland is the capable and strong man the Nation especially needs at this emergency, his private judgment of his inaugural address will be more severely critical than that of any opponent. He must then realize that its strength is not of the satisfying kind, and must keenly deplore the conditions which have prevented a more definite disclosure of his policy. His address on this occasion must be excused if it deals much in generalities. Yet he must have realized that an emergency calls for something more. With a sincere desire to find in his inaugural all that Americans can heartily support, THE TRIBUNE cannot avoid the feeling that it fails to give the business and the labor of the Nation light which is sorely needed.

The inaugural is a strong statement of principles which the President thinks should govern the action of his party. Well he knows the need of emphasizing the pledges which he wished observed, and he deserves honor for declaring that nothing is more vital than a sound and stable currency, and that the danger of depreciation in wages paid for toil should not be deemed remote because of the Nation's strength and resources. Not even these, he urges, will permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade, and it is gratifying that he promises to exert all powers possessed by the Executive to maintain a sound currency. But there is not even a hint of the means by which he hopes to avoid dangers which the business world only too clearly recognizes. What he can do, if anything, whether he will call an extra session, or for what action. he does not suggest. Not a word appears about free coinnge, or State banking, or the risks of continued purchase of silver. Most anxiously the business world has waited for the policy of the new Administration, but there is not the slightest disclosure.

Not less anxiously the business world ha waited to know what kind of changes in the the party which he frankly calls "my party" of its pledge in most positive terms to accomplish tariff reform. He goes a step further, and declares that changes should be made without vindictiveness; "not for punishment, but for rectification of wrongs." Yet there is not a line or a word which casts distinct light on the question whether the President means to uproot all protection, without regard to the great sums invested in manufactures and the Whether he will propose piecemeal reform of and sale for the Exchange for Woman's Work be of all alike to new competition, he does not The millions who know that their suggest. losses generally were recovered. The closing only the warning that its principles must in the end expose them to unrestricted competition.

With similar strong generalities, and the same avoidance of particulars, the President speaks of combinations to limit production and fix prices, denouncing them in language which all will approve, but which might also be used by President McLeod or the chiefs of the Sugar Trust. His declaration of war against bounties and subsidies doubtless means repeal of In view of the heavy fall of snow during the the sugar bounty and destruction of the new ocean mail service; and when he speaks of 'wild and reckless pension expenditures," veterans will feel that his spirit is scareely favor able to them; but by what process or how far seen. He denounces in warm and praiseworthy words wasteful appropriations, but the present wasteful in appropriating more money than any other Congress. The horde of office-seekers of his carnest approval of civil service reform. It is an inaugural full of promise. If the

President works faithfully up to the lines he and conscientious man, even though the trial of Free Trade results in disaster. But the peculiar circumstances of the time called for more definite information about the methods to be adopted to save the country from serious dangers, and about the nature and extent of the industrial revolution to be expected; and it is a misfortune for the country as for the President himself that he was not able to give such information in more definite form.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

With the retirement of President Harrison and the reversal of political conditions in the Senate an unbroken era of Republican policies has been brought to a close. While there was a Democratic Administration during control, those policies have practically prevailed since 1861. For the first time in thirtytwo years the Democratic party is now in undisputed control of the Administration and both houses of Congress.

One thing at least must be admitted by even the narrowest Democratic partisan. If there when insurance companies announce that lican party, which saved the country from secession and disruption, suppressed the most umphantly re-established the supremacy of National authority. Thirty-two years ago the Republicans had little cause for gratitude to the Democratic party which under the domination

The Republican party has retired from power with the proud consciousness of having neither betrayed its trusts nor neglected its and brains, and it will continue the same good opportunities in the generation during which offices in the future with increased usefulness its policies have been in operation. There is if the public will give it proper aid. The storm an undivided country, an indissoluble Union, ay interfered with the attendance at without ownership or traffic in human souls.

it substantial help. To add to the attractions progress. There is a Government with a wellordered system of enlightened administration: the Prime Minister's Turkish policies and ina war debt scaled down from \$3,000,000,000 trigues. He carried Christian England with to less than \$600,000,000 during a period him against the Turk, and compelled the Minwhen every national debt in Europe has been largely increased: a currency grounded upon the redemption of the Nation's plighted faith; a banking system at once stable and flexible and adapted to the requirements of the people; the most capable Civil Service the Nation has ever known; a tariff system which has multiplied industries and diversified labor; homestead and railway legislation under which the country has been filled with an industrious population from ocean to ocean; and all the conditions of progress and development which have made American civilization the marvel

Neither the Federalists, nor the Jefferson Democracy, nor the Jackson Democracy during their prolonged periods of power left any record that can be compared with the Republican policies of the last thirty-two years. The country owes at once its prosperity and its continued National existence to the patriotism, courage, enlightened statesmanship and progressive tendencies of the Republican party. With a record for a generation more glorious than that made by any other political party in this or in any other country, no American witnessing the transfer of power and respensibility at Washington needs to stammer when he proudly exclaims, "I am a Republican!" On March 4, 1861, when Buchanan's imbecile and treasonable Administration came to an end, no American, who loved and respected his country, could have said without flinching, "I am a Democrat!"

ONE OR THE OTHER.

The experience of yesterday furnishes another strong argument for changing either the date or the character of our Presidential inaugurations. There is little risk in saying that all the principal actors in the spectacular drama which is presented every four years, and a great majority of those who look on and appland when misery does not stifle enthusiasm. would agree to this proposition. March 4 is an accidental date. In some minds it may be hallowed by time and tradition, but in the thoughts of most it is loaded down with dismal associations. The eminent and admirable Josh Billings prefaced one of his "Almanacks" with a notice to this effect: "Erratum-I find I have got one too many days into this year, and the worst of it is it comes in February and will probably be a condemned cold one." servation would have been equally judicious if the superfluous day alluded to had been a duplicate fourth of March. The probabilities and stormy.

If any one doubts this statement we refer him to history. In 1881 General Garfield was inducted under mete relogical conditions almost exactly identical with those which prevailed vesterday. Snow, slush, gloomy skies and a cenetrating atmosphere dimmed and defiled the decorations and made all concerned uncomfortable. Four years ago a steady, hopeless storm of rain, almost at the freezing point, rendered the day unspeakably distressing to those who tried to defy the elements, and made a waste of all the preparations for a brilliant and inspiring pageant. As fer yesterday, no-body will forget for at least a week what it was like. Eight years ago, when Mr. Cleve land was first inaugurated. March 4 was a lovely day, mild, screne and clear, except for a faint blue haze which was one of its perfections. But there we are-one suitable inauguration day in four, and no more. As the pashas been, so is the future likely to be. The prospect is dismal and harassing.

If the only consequences of atrocious weather on these occasions were the ruin of street of the gratuitous display of fireworks which is always scheduled to intervene between the parade and the ball, the objections to the estabished date would nevertheless be serious. For what is the sense of prearranging a comparative failure three times out of four, when we have the whole calendar to choose from and might have a reasonable hope of achieving a spectacular triumph at least two times out of hree? But these mild disappointments are not the main consideration. To sit or stand for nours in rain or snow, the noise of chattering goth vising above the thunder of marching squadrons, is an extremely hazardous diversion. To what extent the National death-rate is increased by such an exposure it is impossible to determine, for the fatalities are distributed aidely and the records do not disclose their origin. But there cannot be a doubt that the consequent sickness and loss of life would have to be reckoned in large figures if a computation were possible.

Perhaps some cynic may say that the majority of those who are thus removed can be spared. But even if this offensive imputation were allowed it would not end the argument, for the spectators are not the only sufferers The President of the United States is assumed to be a personage whom the country desires to have live; and the assumption has generally been justified. But every President who stands forth on the steps of the Capitol to take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address under such conditions of weather as generally prevail is subjected to an exposure from which he ought to be carefully guarded If the country gained anything by the sacrifice its chief servant would doubtless accept it cheerfully; but it gains nothing and runs the risk of losing much. Even if the President escapes without so much as a cold in the head nobody recalling the scene can truthfully declare that there was any sublimity in the spectacle of a Chief Magistrate hatless and shiver ing in the wind, or perchance dripping under an uncertain umbrella, as he accepted the solemn responsibilities of his office. peat: Let us change the date or the nature of the ceremonial, and preferably the date.

THE UNIONIST AGITATION.

The Unionists have resolved to encourage popular agitation against the Home Rule bill both in Ulster and in English and Scotch cities. The signal has already been raised in Ulster. and mass-meetings are to be addressed there and elsewhere by Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Balfour and 5ther leaders. have upon Parliament it is perhaps premature to forecast; but it is doubtful whether a single yote will be changed by these partisan appeals to the minority in the United Kingdom, which

was outvoted less than a year ago. Mr. Gladstone has had recourse to similar expedients when he has been in Opposition, but not under analogous circumstances. The great popular uprising against Lord Beaconsfield's Oriental and un-English diplomacy called the Liberal leader from his self-enforced retirement.

Exchange will have a chance to-morrow to give an honest, untarnished symbol of liberty and stone assumed the responsibility of appealistry to change, at least temporarily, its attitude on the Eastern question. That was a successful popular agitation conducted outside the walls of Westminster; but it was based on new questions, which the general electorate had against Home Rule differs markedly from Mr. Gladstone's movement against his great rival's Mahometan diplomacy.

> notorious before the last general elections were held. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain and their associates laid the strongest stress upon it poses on a far more extensive scale than is the in their addresses before and immediately after rule at present. If they would go to the exthe dissolution of the last Parliament. Every pense of putting in separate meters and sepaprominent Unionist leader predicted civil and religious war in Ireland as the result of the passage of any Home Rule bill, and thus appealed at once to the fears and bigotry of timorous voters. Mass-meetings were held in Belfast and Lendonderry, and most viclent language and alarming threats were employed by Protestant Loyalists. When the electorate pronounced judgment in favor of Home Rule and armed Mr. Gladstone with a popular mandate to establish a Parliament in Dublin, it did not act without having precise knowledge of the feeling of race hostility and religious animesity prevailing in certain districts of Ulster. Consequently, when demonstrations are renewed in Belfast and Unionist mass-meetings are now organized in Scotch and English cities, it is not a new question that is presented. It is only a phase of the Home Rule question which was familiar to the constituencies when the

of much of its inherent force. The Ulster Loyalists are, of course, very much in earnest in protesting against Mr. Gladstone's bill and in pledging themselves to organized resistance if it be enacted. But so also are the Irish Nationalists very much in earnest in advocating that policy. During the last fifteen years they have made a prolonged struggle for Home Rule. Their leaders have been frequently imprisoned; the island has been heavily garrisoned; and one Coercion act after another has been employed to intimidate them and their followers; but all to no purpose. If they did not abandon the struggle when both English parties were leagued against them, they will not be likely to surrender when Mr. Gladstone, with the Liberal party and a majority of the voters of the United Kingdom behind him, has become their champion. These are three to one that the day on which an are plain facts which are not overlooked in American President is inaugurated will be cold | England, and will be carefully weighed when the Unionists enter upon their belated and desperate agitation against Home Rule.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SUBURBAN LIFE It is a little early to think of the country; and yet we doubt not many heads of families in town are already beginning to do so. We efer more especially to that large number of people who have annual attacks of what may he called spring fever for life in the country, the only cure for which is the lease of a house in the suburbs. It is true that in some instances the cure is only too effective; such cases are recorded every season, where the urban pilgrim to "Lonelyville," finding life able, repacks his lares and penates, and hies him back to the great city again. Either his vague longing for the country was founded on no intelligent understanding of its charms, or else the many pleasant features of city life had become necessary to his happiness. number of such people is without doubt large. It is generally a matter of temperament rather decorations and personal finery, the ensuing than training. Strange as it may seem to the disappointment of two or three hundred thou- true lover of Nature, there are men to whom pleased, the most melting melodies of the birds, and who much prefer the composite odors of the town to the most entrancing perfume of

But either choice or necessity sends a large number of families to the suburbs every year, and the same reasons operate to make their residence termanent. The people who are thus of New-York, but not in it, are themselves equal in number to the population of some of our largest cities. Moreover, this spring, owing to the failure of the scheme for rapid transit in the city, the suburban real estate dealers expect a stampede to the country. All this would suggest that some intelligent effort should be made to add to the comfort of this large class of people. But this is far from being the case. It too eften happens that families are lared into the country right misrepresentations-a fact which they discover only after they have signed the lease There are none of the improvements in the rlace which they foolishly took for granted. The house, so picturesque in summer, is unfi for habitation at any other season, and it is only possible to exist in it at all in winter by an enormous consumption of coal. Perhaps the water is poor in quality and insufficient in quantity, and almost certainly the roads are impassable most of the time. There is little society, and there are no amusements; and pretty soon, unless they have resources within themselves, many such families vegetate and go to seed, if they do not speedily return to the city.

Plainly, the real estate dealer cannot be expected to go into the business of improving the conditions of suburban life. He is not doing business for fun or sentiment; and it is hardly just to blame him for the fact. Nor can the various suburban improvement societies now in existence, excellent as they are, do away with all the drawbacks of suburban life. They can and do bring the people together socially in the pretty country clubhouses now to be found in so many suburban towns, though even here we suspect that the question of social congeniality often causes deep heartburnings. They can bring about an improvement in the paving and lighting of the place; and by their artistic taste can hide away some of that bald ugliness that seems to characterize all new settlements of English-speaking peoples.

But no volunteer improvement society or country club can radically change the conditions of suburban life so long as people allow themselves to drift into suburban life by chance. Instead of falling into some seductive real estate dealers' syndicate and going What effect these demonstrations will to live, perhaps, on swampy land, in a flimsy but pretty shell of a house, there is nothing to hinder a number of householders from forming a syndicate themselves and purchasing at a moderate price a desirable piece of suburban property, on which they could erect comfortable houses, and surround themselves with many of the luxuries of modern life at a comparatively small cost. The many possibilities of this plan are so evident that they need not he dwelt on. To carry it out would require some intelligent thought and a careful choice

GAS IN PLACE OF COAL.

Great improvements have been made in recent years in providing convenient and comfortable means for using gas for cooking and heating purposes. The prices of anthracite ceal have been so high throughout the cold season that many occupants of flats have been not considered when the Liberals were dis- using gas in its place. Gas radiators afford a placed and the Conservatives restored to power. pleasant and satisfactory way of heating rooms In that respect the proposed Unionist agitation | in apartments in which steam heat is not supplied by the landlord. These radiators are made in exact imitation of the finest steamheating apparatus, and have proved useful and The hestility of Belfast to Home Rule was valuable to people of moderate means. The gas companies could well afford to encourage the use of gas for heating and cooking purrate pipes for gas used for cooking and for heating rooms, and would cut down the price for gas used in these ways to \$1 per thousand feet, they would increase the consumption of gas so enormously that they could well afford the outlay. It would be of the largest pecuniary ad-

vantage to the gas companies to bring gas

into the sharpest competition with coal in the kitchens and apartments of all the Eastern cities which now use vast quantities of anthracite coal. The profits and dividends of the gas companies would be greatly enlarged if they would pursue this policy with energy and liberality. Such competition is sorely needed in the public interest. The rapacity of the coal companies has caused widespread misery and distress because of the exorbitant prices which have been exacted for anthracite coal during one of the severest winters known for Unionists were defeated last year. This fact half a century in the United States. It is will naturally deprive the Unionist agitation plainly to the public advantage that the use of substitutes for anthracite coal should be stimulated in order to bring down the price of coal to reasonable figures. Unfortunately, some of the patent-fuel stoves, which have been invented in this country, give off noxious fumes at times, and thus endanger life. There can be no doubt that if the recent occurrence in a New-Jersey country house, when two persons were almost suffocated by the fumes from a patent-fuel stove, had not brought some of these inventions into disrepute, the sale of these stoves would have been extremely large during the continuance of the high prices for coal. Gas stoves and gas radiators do not seem to be open to the objections which have been urged against some of the patent-fuel stoves, and the gas companies could promote their use extensively by a moderate reduction in the

> making handsome profits they would undoubtedly be more eager to increase their production immensely by encouraging the use of gas stoves and gas radiators. But if they would display an enterprising and liberal spirit, and reduce prices in order to increase consumption, they would reap a rich reward.

If the gas companies were not already

The popular determination to express sympathy and admiration for Governor McKinley in his becamiary misfortune by gifts of money is apparently too strong to be entirely withstood. He has emphatically declined to receive such contributions, but they are accumulating in spite of him, and it is understood that many subscription lists are in irculation in all parts of the country. Under this pressure, Mr. Kohlsaat and Mr. Hanna, as in the country dreamy, flat, stale and unprofit- trustees, the former more particularly representing consented to receive such evidences of respect and affection, and to use them in restoring to Mrs. McKinley, so far as they may suffice, the property which she surrendered to discharge her husband's obligations. As a fuller statement on another page makes plain, they do not ask for contribubeen forced into a sort of compromise with persons who could not be prevented from doing as they

How soon is Mayor Boody going to begin that libel suit against Governor Flower, which some of his friends think necessary to his vindication The moral effect of such a proceeding will be perceptibly weaker with every day that it is

European governments entertain curious ideas with regard to liberty of conscience-that is freedom of religion, which is theoretically conceded by every one of their constitutions. In the Prussian Diet the Minister of Public Instruction declared the other day that parents who sent their children to school were at liberty to have them taught any creed they pleased providing it was a positive creed. He, however, denied the legal right of Agnostic parents to have their offspring brought up according to the doctrines which they profess. In Austria the Goverament draws the line at Methodism, while in Spain the recent troubles which have taken place in connection with the attempt to open a Protestant place of worship in Madrid show plainly that the Peninsular Government, while guarantee ing the liberty of conscience prescribed by the onstitution, draws the line at Protestantism. The truth is, that there are few people or governnents who do not draw the line against religious liberty somewhere, resembling therein Oliver Cromwell, who proclaimed that all creeds should e tolerated, but added that if anybody thought that he was cutitled thereby to celebrate mass in Great Britain he would find himself speedily mistaken.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew advises young men to become familiar with political affairs, join a party, go to caucuses and throw their influence on the side of honesty and decency. It is sound advice, and if the young men of the country should follow it with enthusiasm and energy there would be fewer Legislatures like the ones at Albany and Trenton to bring the blush of shame to every patriotic citizen's cheek.

The New-Jersey legislators will be bombarded with petitions, addresses, appeals and the like when they reassemble at Trenton this week. Will they be able to stand up under this fire? We doubt it. The advocates of repeal have right on their side, and right is still powerful even among such men as the present lawmakers of Trenton.

Reading of the beings and doings at Washing ton, we are gratified to learn that the Governor of North Carolina and the Governor of South Carolina are not staying at the same hotel, inasmuch as on this account the time between drinks is likely to be longer than it would be if those illustrious functionaries were living temporarily under the same roof. As it is, the enthusiasm of the Democratic cohorts is sure to be sufficiently "liquescent and bibulous," as Mr. Bret Harte would say, and the animating spectacle of a barkeeper "mixing a duplicate horn" every few minutes for the Chief Magistrates of the Carolinas would be a superfluous

An ordinance has been passed by the City Council of Chicago providing for the doing away with all grade railway crossings within the city limits by the devating of all steam-railroad tracks. The rail by companies are protesting carnestly on account of the great expense involved, which they say would amount to hundreds of millions; and they threaten, if the ordinance is enforced, to remove their terminals outside of the city, which would, of course, be a ment. When the details of the Bulgarian of congenial members for the community; but great injury to it. The most reasonable arrangemassacres were recounted in England Mr. Glad-

with the companies in the expense of the provement, though the rough estimates of coalready made are doubtless much evagurate What is certain is that Chicago cannot afford to have a large number of dangerous grade cross ings within its borders.

Irving Browne, of Buffalo, swerts in "The Crisic" that if a check should be sent to him and the sender should speak of it as a "cheque" he would be sorely tempted to refuse to receive it. We trust that the publishers of the country with whom Mr. Browne has dealings growing out of his clever literary work will scorn to take advantage of him in accordance with this threat of his. If they find themselves on the point of sending him cheques let them reflect and substitute banque bills.

PERSONAL.

The chair of oratory in Cornell University has been tendered to Duncan C. Lee, who was graduated at Hamilton College in 1801, and has since been ten at the Cascadilla School in Ithaca. Mr. Lee rec

Dr. Julius Schweitzer, for many years editor of the politico-economical department of the "National Zeitung," of Berlin, died in the German capital a few weeks ago. He was seventy-two years old. Schweitzer was one of the best-known men in Ber and was popular in all circles of society. He was author of a number of books.

Ex-Governor William Cumbach, of Indiana, is in the lecture field this winter. He discussed "The Mode Husband" in Albany last week.

The King of Saxony will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the army next October The people of Saxony are already making preparations to honor the anniversary. With the exception of the Grand Duke of Baden, His Majesty is the only Gen man ruler now living who took a prominent part in the wars with Austria and France. He is extremely poular in his kingdom, and is one of the most demo ular in his kingdom, and is one of the most democratic monarchs in Europe. He has no children and will be succeeded by his brother, or in case of his probable abdication, by his nephew, to whom a son was born a few weeks ago. The king is a handsome, white-bearded, white-headed man, now more than seventy years old. He lives in Dresden during the greater part of the year and has received thousands of Americans at court. Emperor William I was a great admirer of his comrade-in-arms. Since the old ruler's death, however, the King has not been so frequent a visitor at Berlin. He is a stanch friend of Bismarch.

A son of ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has been appointed a naval cadet. This was one of Presidentison's last acts.

Captain Magnus Anderson, who is in command of the Viking Ship, to be exhibited at the World's Fair, ac-cording to foreign papers, was once editor of "Norsh Sofarts Tidende." He is greatly interested in his coming trip, and expects to make the voyage in safety, fir will publish an account of the journey, in all probability, after returning to Norway.

Inasmuch as General Beauregard had given his sword to the city of Charleston, his memory is to be honored the Confederate Survivors' Association in co-opera-tion with the municipal authorities. A letter to "The News and Courier" from one of the Charleston for her backwardness in paying homage to her great defender. Many small towns in the interfer-sent delegations to New-Orleans at the time of the funeral, whereas the chief city of the Paimetto State failed to do so. Mme. Camille Collett, the well-known advocate of

the emancipation of women in Norway, recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of her birth. festival was given in Christiana in honor of the day, and was attended by Ibsen and many other famous writers. Professor Loremy Diedrichsen made the address. Mme. Collett is the author of "The Official's Daughter" and other books. She still enjoys splendid health, despite her great age.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says a prohibition paper: "There are saloonkeepers who have made hundreds of widows. No such terrible indictment can ever be drawn against a temperance man." The moral of this paragraph is all right, but its conclusion is not accurate. The Emperor of Morocco will make d,000 widows some day by dying, that being the number of his wives, and he is a strict temperance man.

and he is a strict temperance man.

She was richly, but a trife showily, dressed, and said all this on the street-car: "Yes, Lizzie and I used to be great friends, but I really had to drop her. She hasn't no education to speak of, nohows, and some of her grammar breaks just down me. I've had to blush more than once when we were out in company and she was showing her ignorance. Then, she's always a talking about them children of her's always a talking about them children of her and about her two brother-in-laws, and you can imagine those is nothing very satisfactory about that. Lizzie is a real nice little woman, but she is ignorance than lots of people that hain't had half her chances, and when we moved up on the avenue into our new house I dropped her. I'm not over particular, but they is some things that I can't stand. "(Detrot, Free Press.)

A church in Hogansville, Ky., has been converted into a saloen; not one of Dr. Rainsford's church saloons, but the regular gin-mill variety.

The Evidence of Wealth,-" And who lives in the big house opposite!"
"Mr. Flinders, sir—and Mrs. Flinders—the old veterinary surgeon and his wife."
"They must be pretty well off, I should think, to
live in a house like that."
"Oh, yes, sir, very rich, indeed. Why, they 'ad a
golden wedding there the week before last!"—(Punch.

In an article on, "Bill Thompson's Legislature," "The Newark Advertiser" says: "Thompson and his miserable, drunken roues dare to face the people enveloping, overshadowing, supporting those people the insurmountable grandeur, the immovable firmness, the bresistible strength of God, who destroyed sodom and omorrah, who engulfed the whole world. be no violence. There need be no fear of defeat. Thompson is as surely ruined now as in the pear future, when his very footmarks will be spat upon. Bill Thompson, you are confronting men and women whose grandsires were lions at Trenton, Monmouth and Paulin Hook in the days of '76,"

"Where are gou going, my pre-tty maid?"
"I'm going a-shopping, kind sir," she said

"May I go with you, my pretty maid!"
"With pleasure, sir," the maiden said.

"But have you money, my kretty maid!" "I've just one dime, kind sir," she said.

"You'll soon spend that, and then you'll stop."
"Oh, no," and she gave her head a flop.
"I'm not going to buy; I'm going to shop."
—(Chicago News Record.

Boston Episcopalians are said to be irritated over

the way in which a morning paper of that city is giving its advice in regard to a successor to Phillips

No Use.—Anxious Mother—Mabel, dear, I wish you would try to cultivate a taste for good literature. Why do you never try to read Browning?

Petted Daughter—Pve tried Browning, mamma. It's no use. I just can't get on to his curves.—(Chiengo Tribune.

Though the Pishop of Chichester is pinety years 6 age, he attends to all the duties of his office without

A Matter of Scientific Interest. Visitor (picking up the baby) So this is the baby, is it? Bless his little toot-le-wootsies. Kehee-e-e! Watch me poke un's The Rosten Raby—Mother, will you kindly inform me whether the deplorable condition of this person is due to permanent dementia or spasmodic and intermittent insanity (—(Chicago News Record.

"The Springfield (Mass.) Union" says we should chip in and send Commissioner Brennan to that city to for out how to clear the streets of snow with neatness and

There are men who starve their children to help the brewer fatten his horses.

Love your enemies, and you won't have any trouble about treating them right.

The character of love is the same, summer and winter. It does not change with circumstance or cignate. Two people praying the same pmyer at the same time anywhere on earth will produce a commotion in heaven.

Nothing will take the fight out of a quarreisome an any quicker than to find out that there is no man any quicker than to find out that there is no fight in you.

The angels have no orders to open any windows in heaven for the man who never prays except when he has to.—(Ram's Horn.

Colonel Smorioff, of the Russian Army, is a great dvocate of the use of falcons to carry dispatches in advocate of the use of falcons to carry dispatches in times of war. He has trained a number of falcons, and says that they can fly four times as fast as the carrier pigeons, and are less likely to be killed by other birds. The colonel is trying to prove to the Czar the propriety of using them for the army.

"I have good news for you, Consin Emily. My uncle has just settled all my obligations." Is that so! Then he must have married all the girls to whom you have engaged yourself."—(Fliegende Blaetter.

A Chicago man advocates the building of a fifty story apartment-house, to be called the "Interstellar, as the crowning achievement of the World's Fair year.

liow He Got Out of It.—Wife—George, I know you will not like it, but I will have to get you to stop at Lacey's and match this piece of guods.

Husband continuisatically)—Not like it! Why, the girl that waits on that counter is the most bewitches, sweetest little angel i—(Past.